EUROPE.

Ex-President Emilio Castelar on the Policies of the Powers.

Victor Emmanuel and the Pope Silently Tolerating Each Other.

GERMANY'S AMBITION.

Bismarek Would Absorb Austria and Create a Hungarian-Slave Empire.

Russia to Have Turkey and All the Polish Provinces.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

Failure of the Berlin Chancellor to Found a New Church.

PARIS, March 24, 1876. In closing my letter of yesterday 1 mentioned that Italy had greatly disappointed those false prophets who held that her artistic temperament was incompatible with all good government and y to emancipation. What folly to that art should be so discarded! Policy combines science and art; combines principles born reality; obeys, in a sense both theoretical and practical, the abstractions of thought with the necessi; ties of history. Policy might be defined with this formula-it is the art of realizing the ideal gradually a society by a series of wise, natural evolutions. Ar tistic temperaments, then, embody precisely the sense of the ideal mixed with the sense of reality. And when a people arises which has this feeling, two spheres of the universe, this aptitude for understanding every human ill and adapting themselves to ble situations, this prevision of the future. this progressive, prophetic view of facts even to their nost remote consequences, it must necessarily influence the coming policy of the world and assume a lead tohuman successes. It will be the country ins not opposed to Greece in order to be the cou try of Pericles. Impassioned verses will only be rewhere their wise laws are promulgated. books of Herodotus will not only be books of national history, but also of practical policy, and they shall be read at Pythian games and on the course of the athletes, sung by choirs in hymns and poems. When Plato banished the poets from his ublic he also practically excluded himself, because lotty reason was adorned with a crown of immorpossess universal adaptation, and by their intelligence are capable of producing or or assimilating themselves to all ideas, and the necessary flexibility for submitting to reality. Thus Italy produced a Machiavellii and a Mazarino and a Carraccio, in the eighteenth an Alberoni and a Leopardi, in the ninoteenth a Cavour and a Ros-sini. The song of her lips, agitated by the vibrations of one continuous inspiration, has not dimmed the pro Sound vision of her eyes to the truth, which penetrates yre have received the pulsation of reality, and the shisel that has bewn out elegant statues has also carved out a nationality upon whose brow will be tor-ewer displayed that light of genius, that spark of heaven, the glorious idea, whose resplendence shall diffuse everywhere with the various lights of poesy the fecundant warmth of life.

watches faithfully, unceasingly over the two works that will be an everlasting honor to his life—the constitutional system and Italian independence. A per-fect model for modern kings he follows and obeys with and the vote of the Chambers. It is true he has not departed from that old statute which received the baving undertaken so many marvelleus works Italy kings are real men of reason, however unfearned in bistory. "A democratic king," it has been said else-where, and with another motive, "seems to me to be an atheist god." There are three necessary principles in every democracy :- First, natural rights recognized in every personality; second, universal suffrage ac-corded to every citizen; third, the movability and organize a monarchy in the supreme form of a society they should give to that monarchy the attributes that are essential to it, and should elevate in turn its analogous organizations, and many of these attributes and organizations, and many of these actrodies and organizations, indeed, are incompatible with all democracy. Victor Emmanuel was born of kings, and desires to be a king in good earnest. But, conserving this superior character, he has never contended against that part of the constitutional organism immical to his authority, and nover interfered in those matters which perament, with fibre of steel, tenacious will, a soldier by vocation rather than necessity; an inde fatigable hunter, he gives himself up continually to excursions amid the marvellous mountains and spa-cious hills of Italy; a son of nature, he honors his paternity as well as his country when, returning from an extended chase he shakes off the dust and mud of the road and assumes all the flexibility requisite for the salon, all the courtesy and distinc mant with his elevated rank, as though he had

But this King, with such sober and sensible tastes of rustic life, who has frequently slept beneath a tree even though a house were near at hand, breakfasted on a piece of bread and a sup of wine, without pomp, creased funds for the support of his innumerab palaces. As he has withdrawn several crowns, through tuaries where these crowns are guarded. But there is so other monarchy in the world which can boast such number of palaces, so marvellous as works of art and true museums of history. There is the palace of Benon, which reaches from the centre to the gate of he city, which certainly has no equal in that spl nercantile city; the palace of Turin, remarkable alike br its aspect and its tasteful French monuments leuds of France; the palace of Milan, in front of the Its Sansovinian Incade, which gave to the wonderful palace of Maniua, enamelied in frescoes by the favorite disciple of Raphael, and adorned with the richest tapestry; the palace Pitti, the work of that illustrious rchant who competed with the Medicii, modelled after the most perfect Florentine architecture, syclopian and light, with rough, colossal beadstones at the base, and with light and praceful galleries and most elegant arches in front; sardinals held their conclaves to elect the infallible Pope, and where the Council of Ministers is now held representing the revolutionary King. Then there are the palaces of Caserta, of Naples, Capo di Monte, Casdismare, Portici-palaces everywhere, which require for their sustenance a most extensive civil list and an army of servants to keep them in order. And notanding this Victor Emmanuel sacrifices a portion of his civil list in accordance with the exigencies of the sational treasury. But the spring and autumn of last year called for a multiple expenditure. In the spring the Emperor of Austria

the Emperor of Austria
consecutated the independence of italy
with his visit to Venice. That Grand Canal, whence arise
to the blue vault of heaven the shades of the versions

Gothic creats seem to rise even from the Grace-Roman frontage; where the arched windows and the rich initid Arab work mingles with severe Tuscan lines; where the massive Byzantine pillars, with their monatrous looking effigies, mix with the straight Corintaian columns and its gariands of thistic—that great canal, I repeat, into which has fallen the tears of the Venetian captives, bore upon its bosom the two enemies who had fought against each other on the field of battle, reconciling and reanting them in the heart of redeemed Italy, both sitting in the congress of nations. Then Milan, the city where genius gave support to the Lombardy covenant which lounded the democracy against all the power and might of "Frederics Barbaroja," last autumn witnessed the entry of the Emperor of Germany in her midst, the descendant of Frederick, an evidence that all those old historic feuds and hates had been forgotten, and that these two nations, once separated by absolutism and war, were reconciled in liborty. All these visits, all these reconcilitations of the ancient kings of divine right to the King of the Italian revolution, are applicadatory of his policy, but sad by their peculiarity. The King had to increase his expenses, and, in order to meet his creditors, had to resort to multiple expedients; indeed, in order to entertain his affics, with the view of securing moral advantages, he had to incur almost fabulous debts. Hence the government had to ask Parliament for upward of a milion of francs in order to settle the bills contracted by the royal household during the visits of the sovereigns of Austria and Germany. Parliament prorogued its session without having voted the desired amount, at which the King was greatly displeased.

Beneath his coolness and casy good nature appears that deep and natural satisfaction which Victor Emmanuel feets regarding the work realized under the auspices of his name. And I believe that all that lack of solicitude for his person is a proof of the dark ingratitude of the Italians, yesterday bound in slavery—to-day of the first among the peoples of Europe. Recently there was a huge concourse in Florence to celebrate the unveiling of a beautiful status which was

justly to perpetuate the memory of Cavour.

I think that on this occasion the Mayor of the city made a speech in the presence of the King apropos o the ceremony, speaking principally of the civic virtues and political services of the Count. In that speech he and postical services of the Count. In that speech as said not a word concerning the part taken by Victor Emmanuel in securing Italian independence. The King neither spoke of nor pretended to notice this omission on the part of the oblivious Mayor, an additional proof of his grace and Iriendliness. It must be confessed that he was right. Our servants among the oppressed, unable to overcome the many superstitions, have to themselves at the head of a democratic revolution. It is impossible to understand by our own mental state Of royal origin, they confounded Victor Em with the picbe of absolutist birth, and he delive lutist birth, and he delivered up ean kings, he made war for an idea belonging to political reasons; of Catholic education, he decided to stand unflinchingly before the striking wrath of the placed upon his sepalchre in order to break the bonds which enchained divine Italy. Thus, in the much quoted words delivered to the army on Now Day, hints were directed by Victor Emmanuel in most pointed manner to the ungrateful and forgetful, Italy, seem to stand aloof as though wishing to envelop themselves in some lofty, inaccessible shades of con-

Not only did the King resent the action of Parliament; Garibaldi was also displeased on account of the prorogation being ordered without taking the nocessary preliminary measures for the improvements of the Tiber and for the draining of the Campagna-Romana. Garibaldi thought that after having contributed so much to her liberty; after having sustained in its youthfulness that heroic spot whose incidents alone renow the ancient heroism; after rutiring to Venice that the world might mix its admiration with the praise of Xenophon; after having twice hazarded his invincible prestige to hasten the glorious hour of the emancipation of Rome, arriving there with a tribune and free press, with a people emancipated—efter all this he considered it necessary to purify the self of the lagunes which surrounded it and the air from the miasma that infested it in order that there should be in those fields, unique by their austere sublimity, the goddess of nature, where for so many centuries had been the goddess of conscience. Indeed, many times during my extensive excursions in the environs of Rome, in that grand expanse representative of a cemetery for peoples and nations and races and gods, among the rushes and terms and hemlock and the allimentary plants by the stagnant and fatal waters, I have seen from some decayed sepulchre, supported above some broken column, whole families pass in long narrow carts drawn by buffalo, pallid and emaciated, looking like spectres, poisoned by the emanations from the lagunes; and with that terrible ague which discolors the lips and weakens the eyes there appeared to me that lucid, glow worm fluttering, brilliant between the first shades of twilight, like souls illuminated by latuous fire awakened from death by a peal from the thousand neighboring churches, entering the field like an Apocalypse in stone, above whose iragments the sublime remains of some world, humanity might expire before the last unalterable judgment had been pronounced from the lips of an avenging God.

THAT CAMPUS OF ROME continuous pest, and yet it might be and has been one of the most fecund, the most healthy, the most beautiful in the world. Bounded on the north and east by lofty halls, which abound with flowing crystal springs; on the south by the sea, which freshens the air and nitigates the heat with its delicious breezes, and on the west by a river, whose waters, properly directed and utilized, should produce all the treasures of life instead of the venomous vapors of death. When the free and firm hand of Cincinnatus cultivated it, when the division of property sustained it, when canals and well-appointed drains regulated it, it brought forth life and laid the foundation of health. But since the immense extension of the property of the nobles, since tural and arable land; in a word, since labor ceased. was before so vivified, so that even in blind nature eternal justice is fulfilled and realized. Garibaldi desired to so change the Campagna Romana that in time it should produce, with the most savory fruits of Italy, citizens the most apt in the Republic. And in order to produce these it required to be disinfected, so that there could be reared upon a soil without miasms people without superstitions. THE OLD HERO AT HOME,

I shall never forget the day of my last visit to the llustrious General in his retired home in Rome We went out by the same gate where the breach was made through which the revolution and Italy entered. On prætorian campus which sheltered the soldiers who dominated over the world and supported Cæsar. The house was at some distance, and the passage leading to it presented that severe solemnity peculiar to all Roman alleys Several old companions in arms watched and attended the General with extraordinary zeal and seemed to regard all new comers with uncor mon discomiture. At that time the writer, Alfonso Karr, had been to see him, and, unding the gate closed, wrote and published a harsh letter, stating therein in truth we could not say this, because every door was open to us, and all the inmates of the house took great pains to please, accompanying and directing us. Garibaldi was very much afficted with rheumatism, which he had contracted during his extensive voyages His hands were all shriveled with the disease, and he could scarcely stand upon his feet. Notwithstanding hon-like head retained its old mystic posé; his silken, golden locks, hung down over his broad and massive shoulders; his forehead bore no marks of age; his blue eyes gave forth that sparking, mystic light which seems to penetrate and influence; his herculean figure, energetic and robust, seemed physiognomy and by the innocent smile which played upon the lips that seem perfumed with the candor of navigator of the Mediterrapean and the Plata; this hero of the ruins of Rome; this auxiliary of expiring Venetia; this tribune of oppressed peoples; this dicta-tor who has acquired with his own hands the crown of the most splendid of kingdoms and handed it over to a king; this legendary chieftam; this rationalist who goes to mass as soon as the Pope inclines to liberty; this revolutionist who speaks of God with the lan-

guage of saints, while persecuted by sacerdotes with the derision of the clubs, confirms my conviction that there could not be in the whole world a better representative of the Italian people. With his classical and Catholic contrasts; with his ancient heroism and modern spirit; with his latin goddesses still living and his Roman pontificate still powerful, he has a soul equal to the souls of Francisco of Asis and of Geromino Savonarola; with those of Brescia, of Rieman and Masseniello. Full of contradictions in those that touch the universality of his genius and the grandeur of his character, luminous as glory, quick as inspiration, theoretical and practical after the manner of the ancient Greeks, he is a true reflex of his people and of his country.

Bis GREAT SCHEMES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Before being seated he said it should be stated that though he had offered his presence and sword in all the bitter struggles for liberty in Spain and had neglected to go to our country, it should not be attributed to his want of heart in the matter, for he was first and always ready to defend democracy in every land, but to the councils of prudence which had prevailed. Then he showed us a map of the improvements in Rome, which he held up in his hands before us. With blushing cheeks, with animation in his eyes, with lips eloquently vibrating, he told us in Spanish, which he spoke with inexpressible grace and harmony, that he intended to devote the rest of his life to the restoration of his health, as he had already restored Rome to liberty. We had imagined that this man of loity ideas and practical sense would be vexed by the expedients and delays of Parliament in voting the funds necesary for his vast projects, but he subdued his vohemence, though he believed that he ought to stir up governments as well as peoples with the echoes of his powerful voice and the rays of his lofty, inspiring vision. Thus, he has published several articles in La Capitale, which were truly inspiring, against the Parliament and the government.

THE POPE, THE KING AND THE SOLDIER.

While Garibald: contemplates the railfication of the
Tiber and Victor Emmanuel entertains the diplomatic corps the Pope scatters his messages over the whole Catholic world. A writer given to imagination and ing realized, that those most at enmity in the battles of nature were being united and reconciled in the would not have been credited for a m een said that the infallible Pope, the excommunicated together in peace in the same city. The objections hold more in the idea than in the reality. Prelates from all parts of the earth coming freely to Rome, pilgrims entering to worship the Pentificate and curse the King, the ecclesiastical conclave adjoining Congress, the Papal encyclical appearing with the speech from the tribune, the voice of the head of the Church raised threateningly against the head authority of the State—all these difficulties, all these contradictions, all iese coexisting contests, without producing either great moral or material conflicts, seem like a dream; and yet the dream has been realized, thanks to the marvellous adaptibility of Italy, acquired and affirmed, if you will, through a certain ancient scepticism. CATHOLIC JUBILEES AND GIPTS.

The jubilees terrified many people, because the infinity of the pilgrims was apt to disturb and awaken the infinity of passion. During the Middle Ages these multudes of Catholics meeting in Rome engendered a pestilence just as the multitudes of Mussulmen meeting at pensionts to pollute the tree air, and terrors and superof hell were spreading over the superficial surface of the world and that the angels of death were persecut-Fo-day all this ought not to be so terrible; but it is onding, and in a high degree, to a cosmopolitan reacof pilgrims to worship at the Vatican. The more timid people favor the most cruel measures, and there are in Rome those who would even counsel the government to prohibit imbilees. The holy year has been celebrated owever, as it was in the olden time. The pilgrims went in procession to secure their indulgences; doors of the church were opened to her sacred leg and during this incessant religious manifestation they have passed quietly through the streets without molestation; the Pope has presched as olten as he chose, and, as an ingenious writer puts it, the only one induiged at the holy jubilee was the Italian government. It would be difficult to recount all the manifest tations of enthusiastic adhesion which the Catholic world gave to the Roman Pontificate. There are many humid cells not far from the palace some of the richest works of art in the world. Indeed, this deep commisknown donations, we may note the silver prune tree sent by the town of Agen, France, with fruit of enamel, ed of louis d'or (gold nawhose kernels were composed of louis d'or (gold na-poleons); then'the Duke of Modena bequeathed to it a considerable portion of his vast fortune; the Belgian pator, Hamale, raised an offering of 40,060 duros, and the Marquis of Ripon, whose conversion agitated England so deeply, would contribute nothing less than a

THE POSTIFF ERCRIVED ALL these friends with a solicitude becoming his character and invited them to one of the most secret ceremonies in his palace, to a mass said every day in his private chapel, at seven o'clock in the morning, to the light of candles which struggle with the dawn of day. It candles which struggles is impossible to depict the religious unction and inystic ingenuity with which this mass is said. I can understand how the faithful are impressed by the indelible impression made upon myself by a high mass sung in St. Peter's and a benediction which was given in front of the tribune of the marvellous temple with an air so the idea and the speech of those antique and colossal monuments burning with the holy fire of faith. And, indeed, when Pius IX. rose and spoke it was with an eloquence bordering on the utmost limits of familiarity and with the grandeur of biblical prophecy. During a reception in the autumn of last year the Pope compared the Italians who have remained in Rome to the insects the 1st of January, this year, he compared Victor Emmanuel, so good and frank and sensible and an anticraftsman, with no less a personage than that craftsman emperor par excellence, with that Nero, whose caprices razed the walls by passing his Olympian carts the gustar from the heights while witnessing a real and terrible tragedy. I fail to discover what relation there can be between the constitutional King of Italy and the august Emperor of Rome. Victor Emmaniel's has been a life of hunting and camping, while Nero passed a life of histrionism. Victor Emmanuel avoids the spectacular; Nero gave himself up to it. Beporting pouch of the chief of the House of Savoy, nobody but the Pope has discovered the painful artifice the Bay of Bayas, as it is sung and declaimed in the theatre. Frankly, the Pope should seek for other and better types for representing the antichrist, if there is so much need of a speech on this apocalyptical figure and in opening the new year with a few dashes of singu

lar eloquence.

PIUS IX. IS A STRANGE CHARACTER.

From the liberal ideas of his early years he has fallen into all the exaggerations of Jesuitical theology. Then he desired to give evangelism as laws to human accistics, and now he wishes to invest them with the potency of an Asiatic mystery. Excessively nervous, his nerves enter into every idea and every sentiment just as the slightest breeze tuned the ancient solian harps. Innovation enchants him. But he does not like intrusions in politics such as he has made in religion. Two new dogmas have been promulgated during his Pontificate—that of the conception and that of infallibility. Thus the most incarnate enemies of his person and of his innovations call themselves Old Catholics, in demonstration of their great fidelity—greater than the Pope himself—to the ancient ideas of the Church. The modern world, says he, tolerates materialism; its eyes, closed to the light of the ideal, caunot see any principle beyond the physical world; nothing can enter into the desolated desert of its creeds unless subjected to the tangible and experimental. We believe courselves born to the affairs of beasts and destined to an eternal nonenity. Sings the fatal combat for a life without reason and without object it will require eternal flames to awaken the intelligence to a knowledge of the divine and the heart to the hope of immortality. We must have another and more elevated doctrine, more idealistic, more worthy of man and more demonstrative of God than those apothecses of human creatures

the last agonies of the ancient Empire. A sapient the ology that in this same Rome hears these lamentations over the decadence of spiritual life, even in the bosom of the Church, reminds me of the following, which I copied from the stone;—"Go thy way, and all those who discuss the authenticity of the Gospels, for we say that there are only four authentic and orthodox, because there are only four principal winds and four fect for quadruneds."

Treating of the Pope, it seems but natural, en passant o treat of the Emperor also. It appears imposs that, in view of the persistency of ideas, and of the social elements in the history of to-day, in the face of odern world, in our time of reason and liberty, the sacred Emperor of Germany and the sacred Ponti e should struggle against each other as if we peror, representing the last of that institution co Romans, which personified the civil unity of by feudalism has come to free himself from the Pone whose power he shared in other times, even to the Pope, according to the Emperor's idea, has lost all tem-poral power and has shut himself up in the Vatican, as it to fice from the mundation produced by the univer sal deluge of ideas. The combat cannot be as it was at the Roman bishops the necessity of renouncing political ambitions. They not only desire that the Pontifica theoreary may absolutely dominate over the world, but they wish to have absolute domination over the conscience. According as its political power has diminished its dogmatic power has augmented in marvellous proportion. It is not only to be monarch at Rome which the Pope desires, but an infallible Pontiff, in whose personality is the whole Church; a species of god called to govern the human soul in all power that the ancient civil authority represented and which had always tended to emancipate the State from theocratic tutclage and prevent the European work from going back to Asiatic theocracies, piedged itself to bear that which Pontifical infallibility did not—the self. The Pope, on the contrary, maintains that no human power can dispute or interfere with a spiritual from heaven. And in this conflict of interests the way of opposing pretensions has broken out between the old cracy of Rome and the new Emperor of Germany

HISMARCK IN THE PIGET.

mind has been as the soul and guide of the German Empire, Count Von Bismarck, proposed to encourage the Catholics separated from the Roman Church on ac-count of Pontifical infallibility so that they might open a new Church and organize a true schism. Many attempts were made to tear from Rome a portion of her spiritual dominion, aided by such a meritoriou thinker as Canon Döllinger, who had always been held as one of the most respiendent luminaries of Catholicism in our century. But, ah! new religions were not so easily founded on the bases of an old critic. Believers preferred the word of the Pope to the science of his outradictor, and no believer will join a Church hether old or new, when under a pretext he is ma to bear a yoke insupportable to his reason. When the most eminent thinker, Canon Döllinger, to whom we tone by accepting the title named during this condict, the title of Old Catholic, he pledged himself to innova the great work undertaken and the duty of facilitating and sustaining it. Failing in the Utopian effort of aniting all the Christian churches separated by radical differences at a council, there was nothing left but a of the Vatican. When the penetrating mind of the German Chancellor was persuaded of the impossibility with committing the rebel spirits of the Church to the civil and political laws. At this moment the contest sides. The imperial legislature was not satisfied with ifying the relations between the civil and ecclesias tical dominions, not satisfied with essentially modifywent beyond the prohibited spheres of civil authority, even to the sphere of dogma in which alone conscious can and sugar to have jurisdiction. The injured Pop-launched from the Vatioan such anathemas against th innovator that a rising of the Germans in Rome was considered imminent, such as that incited by Charles with which Italy surrounds the religious authority of the l'ontificate appear excessive; but its inviolability and irresponsibility, in face of the powers attached to it, appear also as guarantees, without counterpola narvellous flexibility of the Italian policy to prevent a demand for satisfaction by force for terrible aggrava seeds of civil war in Germany.

SUBTLE TACTION OF THE CHANCELLOR. spicen on the Catholic Church of Germany. The laws assumed the greatest rigor and the weight of his inex. orable ire attacked the breastworks of the altar as he would have attacked a barricade, to the perpetual disthe prevision and strength of the State. It was in that tion-viz., to conserve the rigor of the laws and place the sercae authority of the State in opposition to the intrigues of the clergy. Enclosed in this fortresss Bismarck was able to surmount difficulties that appeared insurmountable, and saw his own enemies preparing to make peace in immedia concord. According to widely circulated and reliable rumors Cardinal Hoheniohe was ordered to depart from Berlin at once for Rome, in order to communicate with the Pope direct upon this grave affair. Hohenlohe was already named German Ambassa the Vatican, and, as it was stated when there that on account of his religious character his appointment was authority of the Pontificate, and not the temporal, Bis-marck was on the point of replacing him by a cavalry and has seen how important it was to proceed diplo at the end of which he might suffer an irremedial defeat. Thus everything turns in favor of the Chan cellor, who unites with his superior political knowledge another quality of the first importance, the art of knowing how to bide his time.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA IN OPPOSITION. peared against Bismarck, ail of a conflicting nature, an great extent. The religious contest assumed alarming proportions; the Armin conspiracy worked against nihilated his foreign policy, so to speak, and sup-pressed his warlike impulses; the religious agitations increased at every step and promised to result most disastrously. Now, however, the aspect of this threatening situation has changed. The religious fight, if not finally settled, is subdued. The latest shaft of Arnim, the pamphlet entitled "Pro Nihilo," launched like a Parthian arrow, falls harmless amid the nensity of his power. Everybody knows that the Empress of Germany is opposed to the Bismarckian policy; the world knows that the Emperor was perconsily consulted as to whether he would prefer a res toration of the Empire or other monarchical regime in France, but that the Chancellor placed his personal ideas above all imperial preferences. And even with regard to his foreign policy success has followed him in such a way that though he was beaten by Russia on the question of war he adroitly drags her into the covite Empire does not desire to press the Eastern question until she shall have completed her immense iron roads and her vast project of national armament. It is not concealed that the Muscovites complain the late insurrections in the East as a cheap rever on the part of Bismarck for the pacific policy Ru t is no secret that vast projects now disturb the m of the German Chancelior, projects whose character tends to associate them with those of the Muscovite Premier. German unity is the thought, par excellence of the man who has destroyed the Austrian Empire is the East and the French Empire in the West, of him who has thrust the temporal power from the throne of the Popes, completed the grand work of italian unity, and put an end to German feudalism and perty Kings. SCHEMES FOR DISMERSHING AUSTRIA AND SRIEING

TUNKET.
In order to realize this thought four leading German

conditions are required—to unite themsolves firmly of the numerous aspirations of the Italians and to calm in the easiest manner possible the fears of France and to the Chancellor is complete, though its realization be barred with innumerable difficulties. From this Ger many will revindicate berself with regard to Austria and her 18,000,000 of mhabitants by the allegation tha of the united German Fatherland, in order to compensate Austria for this loss she nvert the Hapsburgs into chiefs of Slay races of the South, and will exchange vionna for Constantinople, definitely torn from the con troi of the Turks. The traditions of Austria, her extensive government over diverse peoples and empires land of Slavism; the art with which she has sustain in equilibrium the most diverse nationalities, regard less of abuses and wars, gives to this Ministry of the under any other reigning family. The Hapsburg ices, unique, perhaps, in the history of our time, to govern opposing nations, irreconcilable races, provinces and States, that are to each other as Cain and Abel of Holy Writ, as the Eteocles and Polinice of the fable, the Germans and the Slavs, the Galicia, the Hungarians, who do not deny their rela-tionship with the Turks, and the Croats, who do not Latin and semi-Asiatic Roumanians, and the semi-Slav semi-Italian Illyrian. And it is certain that the only way to continue the confused life of the Turkish Empire without great convulsions and difficulties is to mer pastor and the ancient jailer of nations. Selt may be understood at once how great was the furor created by the Prussian journals by the appearance

the apparition of the statesman Schmerling, reclaiming Austria's former policy, the reconstitution of the old control of Hungary, equal to that force proper to all reactions, to the reconstitution of the old tutelage over ermany. And as if to increase the gravity of this ten tative, which might seem improbable if we were no nequainted with the force of ideas in history, even after death, like the sun shining resplendent after the fall of twilight, comes the death of Deak, the most ilistrious among the founders of the Austro-Hungarian dualism, which has destroyed forever the old ab authority of Austria. A most ardent patriot, astute observer, with a protofind knowledge of political reality, but little given to the Utopian and much to calculation, devoted to legal remedies against Kossuth who represented the devotion to heroic measures and the revolutionary epopee, Deak belonged to the modern schools enamoured of a most radical ideal, but isposed to obtain it by obeying the slow evolutions of history as a law of human societies similar in its vicor ous fatality to the laws of nature. The speech of timerling, coinciding with the death of Deak, gave rise to many apprehensions, because really all the policy of the Chancellor was concentrated in the pressg necessity of converting the Austro-Hungaria empire into an Hungarian-Slav empire. Two great difficulties are presented to prevent the accomment of this supreme end. The first is the hatred the Hungarians entertain for the Slavs and the hatred of e Slavs for the Hungarians; the second is the

A KIND OF SPECTER

LONGING OF THE RUSSIANS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

But Bismarck thinks to overcome these two difficulties by demonstrating to the Magyars that they would lose all their influence if they should lose the friendship of Prussia, and by offering to the Russians, to induce them to renounce the apocalyptical dreams and Messenian hopes which they centre in Constantinople, the whole of that rich country, Poland, with the Austrian and Prussian provinces included, which would give them a predominating influence even in the centre of Europe. The Chancellor in this new evolution of his policy would only procure one thing—viz., that the 18,000,000 of Germans now under the Austro-Hungarian Empire should return to the bosom of the German Empire. Bismarck—this old conservative, most noble bildago, evangelical Protestant, Prince and Count, Minister of an Emperor who even believes in divine right—realized an idea essentially revolutionary—the idea of German unity, which dispelled democracy, which had formulated the Frankfort assembly, and, destroying numerous feudal monarchies and dethroning numerous historical princes, was to be but a preparation for a most complete transformation of that ancient society.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

THE CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN.

The Catholic Protectory in Wostchester, near We st Farms, has about 1,600 male and 700 female inmates, all of whom are under the immediate care of Rev. Brother Director Teliow. Connected with the Protectory is a temperance organization known as the St. Joseph Society, composed of the graduating class, Brother Joseph, of the Christian Brotherhood, being at the head. This society held a meeting in the library room of the Protectory yesterday, which was presided over by Colonel John Farrell. He made a report, in which he stated that the Roman Catholic temperance organizations of the United States, 700 in number, had contracted for a colossal fountain, which would be unveiled in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of July. They have already paid \$30,000 towards its construction, and have about \$20,000 more to raise. He told the boys that he had made arrangements to have them all presont at the unveiling, and that they would have their own martial band with them. The lountain is nearly completed.

BASE BALL ON SUNDAY.

Yesterday afternoon Folice Captain Donovan of Hoboken, with seven of his men, made a descent upon the base ball players in the Elysian Fields, who had come over from New York. One of them escaped from a police officer and in running away fired a shot at him. Twenty young men and lads were captured and fifteen base ball clubs. Last night Recorder Bohnsteat opened his court and fined eleven of the prisoners \$1 cach and discharged them. The others passed the night in the lock up, being without money. Next Suntay any base ball players arrested will be accused of "disorderly conduct." The players arrested were principally from the Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth wards. The following are the names of those arrested:—W. Ward, John Decker, Michael Kinnery, James Simmons, Vallentine Isee, Henry Cook, Charles Abb, John Tigh, Barton Knowies, Henry Russell, John Drake, James Gilmore, Albert Teal, Frank King, James Cooss, Patrick Keenan, Bull Murphy, Frank Meyer, John McGuigan and George Dully.

SHRINE OF ST. BENEDICT.

A handsome altar is being erected in the spacious temple adjoining the Passionist Monastery at West Hoboken for the reception of the shrine of St. Benedict, Portions of the body of the saint, with a vial containing his blood, recently arrived from Rome, with a inesize wax figure of the martyr. In an opening in the side of this statue the resics of the martyr will be deposited. The vial will be placed in a chaice in such a way that it will be exposed to view. The altar in which this shrine will rest will be solemnly dedicated to the cannt on the 14th of May, and the shrine will thence-lorward remain exposed to public view.

A SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The papils of the male and female departments of old public school No. 7, former and present teachers, trustees of the public school society, ex and present members of the Board of Education, superintendents and ex and present school officers, are invited to meet in the old school house, Chrystie street, on Friday, April 28, at one o'clock P. M., to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the school.

FLEEING FROM JUSTICE.

A rumor was widely circulated throughout Jersey City yesterday that a prominent member of one of the boards of the city government had fled from the city. The charges of corruption against him are under the consideration of the Grand Jury, and several witnesses will be examined to-day. Charges have also been presented to the Grand Jury against members of the Board of Canvassers in the recent election for counting out successful candidates, the most noted case being that of Alderman Powell, in the Fourth district.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning Detective Holly Lyon, of the Tenth precinct, arrested John Russell, aged twenty-six, of No. 440 West Fitty-fourth street, for burglary in the prem ses of Charles Priem, No. 1,275 Third avenue, he had stolen therefrom \$500 worth of wearing apparet. He was recognized by Thomas Mossman, of No. 333 West Eighteenth street, as a man who had attempted to rob his house on the 22d of last October, in company with Albert Johnson, alias "Frenchy." On that occasion Russell had pointed a pistoi at Mossman's head and threatened to take h.s fice. Johnson was arrested at the time and pleaded guity, and was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. He was committed yesterday afternoon at the Enest Market Police Court, in detault of \$5,000 bail, to swait his crial.

AMUSEMENTS.

complished artists that ever visited this country re ceived due bonor last evening at the hands of the leading German musical societies of New York. The mass, which he wrote many years ago, and which was once in the paimy days of the choir there, when the me of St. Stephen's was a synomyme for the highest stand ard of art, formed the principal feature on the pro gramme. The soloists in the mass were Miss A. We perano; Miss Henne, contralto; Mr. Bischoff, tenor, and Mr. Weinlich, basso. The chorus was sel from that of the opera, the orchestra from the Philharmonic Society, and Mr. Greine played the organ part. The conductor was Mr A. Neuendorff, a thorough master in all that appertains to the duties of such a responsible position. The mass is grand and impressive, and in the strongest relief. Before the mass there was a miscellaneous concert, in which the Arion, Beethoven Mannerchor and Sangerrande societies sung selections.

Mr. Henry Mollenhauer played a violoncello solo, Miss tenor aria, Miss Wentz a cavatina from Gomes' "Sal-vator Rosa," which she rendered with the skill of an accomplished artiste, giving evidence of being the happy possessor of a rich, sympathetic, well cultivated voice, and Miss Anna Rosetti the air of the Countess from the "Marriage of Figaro," in which the skill and expe rience of a prima donna of excellence were displayed. It was a concert worthy of the departed composer in whose honor it was given, and creditable to all who took part in it. Especial praise is due to Mr. Nouendorff, who brought the concert through to a successful

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A Russian princess will be the next star at the Grand

Salvini commenced an engagement in Dublin on

Caster Monday.

"Il Teatro Donizetti" is the name of a new opera

Isidore de Vos, a young Belgian composer of promise recently died at Gand.

Central Park Garden will be opened in May for a season of summer concerts.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann have been giving matindes

of "Narcisse" at the London Guiety. Henri Vieuxiemps has written his first concerto for

yiolit, and it is pronounced a great work.

The last concert this season of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society will be given on May 5.

harmonic Society will be given on May 5.

They now compare Wagner with Napoleon IIL and predict that Baircuth will be a musical Sodan.

Von Bülow gives a concert in Buffalo to-night, and will make another Western tour ere he returns to New York.

Miss Kate Santley has had an opera composed especi-

ally for her in England. There is no reference to "Black Crook" in it.

Miss Blanche Tucker, of Ohio (Signorina Resavalle).

made her debut in opera at Covent Garden, on the 15th inst., as Violetta in "La Traviata." Mr. Henry Forrester, who played lago to Mr. Irving's Othello, receives the heartiest commendations of

the London Illustrated Dramatic News.

The New York Oratorio Society, assisted by Theodors
Thomas' orchestra, present Schumann's "Paradise and
the Peri" on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall.

Regarding the recent production of Mennet's "Jeanne d'Arc" at the Grand Opera, Paris, one critic unkindly states that "everything is admirable, except the music."

A burlesque on "Ferreol," with the dashing sou-

brette and clever singer, Miss Jennie Hughes, in a leading rôle, will be the principal feature at the Eagle this week.

McVickar's company in Chicago is to be reinforced

by a musical quartet from this city, consisting of

Mesers. Cook, Ashion, Baron and Sullivan. They left for Chicago last night. On May 21 M. Louis Dachauer will bring out Gounod's oratorio, "Tobie," in English form, at Steinway Hall

oratorio, "Tobie," in English form, at Steinway Hall Messrs. Mills, White and Werner will play instrumental selections on the occasion.

The London *Graphic* says there are situations in "Tristing and Isolate" too revolting to permit of a chance

of its ever being produced in England. What will the Bairenth pilgrims think of such a charge against their apostle?
"Mignon" will be presented at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, with the following cast:— Mig-

on Wednesday evening, with the following cast:— Mignon, Mile. De Belocca; Filina, Miss Fannie Keliogg; Federico, Miss Annandale; Guglielmo, Mr. Karl; Lotario, Mr. Reina.

The London Athenaum praises Miss Neilson's interpretation of Isabelia in "Measure for Measure," and

pretation of isabelia in "Measure for Measure," and says that during late years few instances of Shakespearian exposition more ample and more satisfactory haw been supplied by the London stage. Mme. Manzocchi, a truly deserving artiste, long and

favorably known to the New York public, has a testimonial concert at Steinway Hail on Tuesday evening, at which she will be assisted by Mme. Pappenheim and a number of other popular favorites. A concert will take place at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street, on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst.

A concert will take place at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street, on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst. for the benefit of the sinking fund and library of the Workingmen's Club, Church of the Holy Communion Among others who have volunteered is Mmc. Dowland.

A new opera called "Ivan," founded on an incident

A new opera cancer "tvan," louadess do an incidens in the life of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, met with great success a few weeks ago at the private theatre of the Palazza Marignoll, Rome. Prince Humbert and Princess Margarita applauded the work enthusiastically.

duced at the Theatre Ander Wien, Vienna. It is the work of a clerk in the office of the Minister of Finance, Secretary Bristow might hunt up a few Verdis or Offen bach's in his office and get them to set the libretto o "Crooked Whiskey" to music.

Mr. Jerome Hopkina will give his eleventh spring

Mr. Jerome Hopkins will give his eleventh spring tide iestivat for the Oroheon Free School Fund at the Academy of Music on Saturday. The following soloists will appear:—Miss Amy Fay, planist; Miss Lazar, soprano; Miss Finch, contraito; Mr. Leggatt tenor; Mr. Baird, baritone; Mr. Mecklen, harpist; Mr.

Messiter, organist.

"Tristan and Isolde" is thus summarized by the correspondent of the London Telegraph.—"There is not an instant's repose in "Tristan and Isolde," says between the acts; the tension of the oral nerves is unremitted—nothing comes off as it might be expected to "eventuate"—all is confusion, accidentals, diminished sevenths, minor resolutions when major ones seem to be toregone conclusions, and vice versa, horrid discords, faise concords, monnings, gruntings and yells—a very pandemonium of sound."

A five not drama in verse was recently produced in Paris, called "Les Grands Devoirs." It is the story of Romeo and Juliet transferred to Scotland. The Montagues and Capulets become the Scots and Norwegisms. Draffan and Jessy, the lovers, and Tybalt is transformed into Malcoim. The difference between Romeo and Draffan is that the latter seems to take particular delight in making inducement of all his lady love's kindred. He even goes for the venerable father with his huge sword. The play was produced at a Sunday matage and had a run of "one consecutive Sunday."

Mine. Arabella Goddard has, during the past three years, or, to speak more accurately, three years, one month and seventeen days, since her departure from England, appeared in public at 189 concerts and has travelled 45,030 miles. The net profits of the tour amounted to \$75,000, gold. The largest receipts for a single concert were \$3,100, gold, at Melbourne. The special violastitudes of the lady's tour were the following:—Quarantined at Melbourne on argival for two weeks on account of smallpox on board ship; almost fatal illness contracted in Ceylon; robbed of \$2,000 at Madras, the money being afterward recovered; ship-wrecked on the northeast coast of Australia; great lawsuit at Sydney, which was compromised. Mine. Goddard has left for Europe and will shortly commence a starring tour there.

A MUSICAL CONUNDRUM

To the Editor of the Heralo:—

Among the "Musical and Dramatic Notes" of your yesterday's issue I read that as yet no representative American composer has been heard from. There are in our own great city at least a hundred true-born American composers, armed with enough prize compositions to flood the whole Centennial, if they only knew to whom to send their manuscripts and who the judges are to be, as it is quite an awkward position o be placed in having a judge totally ignorant of the first principles of counterpoint criterizing a composition of art. It you will have the kinguess to inform your musical reasers to whom to direct their manuscripts you will confer a faror on